

Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences



Rights and Duties of Medical **Personnel During Armed Conflict**



Lt Col Schlegel, BDE/JA, Asst GC 295-9699, C1011





- Law and War
 - The Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC)
 - Purposes of LOAC
 - Persons Involved in Combat
 - Principles of LOAC
- Medical Personnel During Armed Conflict
- Identification of Medical Personnel
- Protections Afforded
- Treatment of Enemy Prisoners of War
- Enforcement

USUHS ______ "Learning to care for those in harms way" _____ USUHS





- Legal Bases for LOAC
- International Law
 - Customary Law: practice of nations
 - Treaties
 - Hague Conventions: means, methods of warfare; conflict management
 - Geneva Conventions: protection of combatants, noncombatants
 - Domestic Implementation
 - DoDD 5100.77, DoD Law of War Program
 - Uniformed Code of Military Justice (UCMJ)





- DoDD 5100.77, DoD Law of War Program
 - LOAC will be observed
 - Establishes training, education requirements
 - Requires reporting of LOAC violations
- Geneva Conventions
 - Sick and Wounded in the Armed Forces on Land (GWS)
 - Protection of the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked at Sea (GWS-Sea)
 - Prisoner of War Convention (GPW)
 - Protection of Civilians Convention (GC)





- Purposes of the Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC)
 - Diminish effects of conflict
 - Protect combatants and noncombatants from unnecessary suffering
 - Safeguard fundamental rights
 - Prevent degeneration into savagery and brutality
 - Facilitate restoration of peace





- Categories of Persons Involved in **Armed Conflict**
 - Combatants: authorized to engage in hostilities
 - Noncombatants: not authorized to engage in hostilities...and do not engage
 - Unlawful Combatants: not authorized to engage in hostilities...but do engage





- Principles of LOAC
 - Military Necessity: combat forces should engage only in those acts necessary to achieve a military objective (MO)
 - Application: lawful v. unlawful targeting
 - Proportionality: use no force greater than necessary to achieve a legitimate MO
 - Application: types of weapons used
 - Humanity: forbids treachery
 - Application: use of protected symbols

- Military Medical Personnel during Combat
 - Permanent personnel: "engaged <u>exclusively</u>, in the search for, the collection, transport or treatment of the wounded or sick in the prevention of disease."
 - White armlet w/Red Cross emblem on left arm
 - Detainees
 - Auxiliary personnel: those engaged part time in medical service
 - White armlet with miniature Red Cross emblem
 - POWs
- Both Carry a DD Form 1934, "Geneva **Convention ID Card for Medical and** Religious Personnel"

- Protections Afforded Medical Personnel
 - Subject to capture: must not resist if taken peacefully
 - Shall continue their medical functions
 - Shall be granted facilities for health care
 - Shall be permitted to visit all POWs
 - SMO shall be responsible for duties, communications
 - May not be deprived of insignia, ID card, or armlet

- Protections Afforded Medical Facilities
 - May not be attacked: protection contingent not on proper marking but on recognition
 - May not be used in a hostile manner: certain situations jeopardize status
 - May not be destroyed: must be utilized for care of the sick and wounded
 - Identified by hoisting distinctive flag and by use of distinctive emblem
 - Equipment marked with distinctive emblem

- Protections Afforded Medical Transport
 - Aircraft: used <u>exclusively</u> for the transport of sick and wounded are protected against attack as long as:
 - Clearly marked as medical aircraft of the armed services
 - Fly at heights, times, routes agreed upon with the enemy
 - Land when ordered by the enemy to do so
 - Hospital Vehicles: used <u>exclusively</u> for transporting the wounded, sick, medical personnel, or medical equipment, will, if properly identified avoid attack

- Protections Afforded Medical Transport
 - Hospital Ships: built or equipped specially and <u>solely</u> to assist, treat, and transport the wounded and shipwrecked
 - -- may not be attacked
 - All exterior surfaces shall be white
 - One or more dark crosses as large as possible on side of hull and horizontal surfaces
 - Hoist distinctive and national flags
 - Lifeboats and smaller craft painted similarly

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- Protection of Status
 - Medical facilities should not hinder the attack of a legitimate military target
 - Medical facilities should not be used for offensive military purposes
- Medical Facilities may be Defended
 - Self defense authorized
 - Medical facilities, medical personnel, wounded, sick
 - Armed resistance jeopardizes protected status

- Medical Personnel: to preserve their protected status, must not engage in any activity inconsistent with their status
 - Combatant duties not authorized
 - Sentry duties permitted
 - Acts harmful to the enemy
 - Direct, indirect interference w/military operations
 - Use medical facility as shelter for combatants
 - Use hospital as arms depot or observation post

- LOAC Application to Medical Treatment of Enemy Prisoners of War (EPWS)
 - EPWS must be treated humanely and cared for without any adverse distinction
 - Enemy wounded, sick must be triaged based solely on the nature of their injuries
 - EPWS cannot be subjected to murder, extermination, torture or biological experimentation

- Individual Responsibilities
 - Know the law
 - Comply with the law
 - Refrain from LOAC violations
 - Report violations
- Enforcement
 - Domestic US law
 - International military tribunals

Questions





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